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PROSPEROUS STATE

There is very little suggestion of hard times or dull business in the summary of the condition of the savings banks of New York state for the year ended on June 30, just issued by Superintendent Kilbourn of the state banking department. In spite of the strikes and lockouts, in spite of a curtailment in business activity, and in spite of an increase in the average cost of living during the last twelve months, the amount of the deposits in the savings banks in that state during the same period increased practically \$55,000,000, while the number of depositors increased nearly 80,000. The aggregate deposits in these institutions in New York state are now \$1,170,000,000, while the depositors number over 3,100,000, a number about equal to one-third of the state's population.

Y. M. C. A. YEAR BOOK

The year book of the Young Men's Christian association shows marked gains in nearly every department of the work of the association. The fact that there are in the country at large over 500 gymnasiums, with nearly 120,000 men and boys receiving training there, is not generally known. The association also conducts evening educational classes in the large cities which 22,821 men attend. The number of associations has grown from 1,230 to 1,812, and the membership from 340,485 to 379,502, an increase in four years of 118,000 members and 274 associations. There are now 475 associations owning their own buildings and other property, worth approximately \$10,000,000.

The Young Men's Christian association as an organization has passed the experimental stage, and is now recognized as a power for good throughout the world.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CREED EXACTLY

In his exceedingly graceful speech notifying Judge Parker of his nomination for president, Mr. Champ Clark said:

"To serve the whole American people, without discrimination, faithfully and well; to distribute the blessings of the federal government impartially among all our citizens; to lighten the burdens of government by reducing taxation to the minimum and by rigid economy in the public service; to administer the powers conferred by the constitution justly, wisely, fearlessly, vigorously and patriotically; without diminution and without reservation; to maintain freedom of thought, freedom of speech and freedom of the press; to promote the sacred cause of human liberty everywhere by the wholesome use of our example; to vindicate and glorify the theory and practice of representative government; to secure its blessings to our posterity for all times—always have been, and forever must be the aims and purposes of democrats."

But is not this an accurate statement of the political creed of Theodore Roosevelt in so far as the country may judge from his record?

THE CASUALTIES OF PEACE

The agitation that followed the Fourth of July and its untoward incidents has died down, so far as the press is generally concerned, and it seems unlikely that any radical or efficient action for purposes of practical protection of life and limb will be taken before the return of independence day.

The Army and Navy Journal, however, notes that peace, with her victories, has also her casualties, and cites the numbers of the killed, the blinded and the mangled, reported after the arrival of reinforcements that marked last Fourth of July. "Comparing these figures with the casualty list of the average modern battle," it says, "one might almost conclude that if there is anything less dangerous than peace it is war."

To reduce the losses of life by the misfortunes of shipwreck, fire or railroad collision must be more difficult, and perhaps as long as the world lasts destructive accidents will occur periodically.

That peace has her killed, and wounded is, however, no argument in war's favor, and at least outside of the military profession, no one in this land wants war or will for a moment approve any policy calculated to provoke, unnecessarily, the greatest of evils. The people of America appreciate what war means. They have still unpaid a debt of a billion for a struggle which closed nearly forty years ago, and has a cemetery population that is as appalling as it is appealing to patriotic hearts. It is enough that heroes die for cause and country, and it is too much that those who come after them should sacrifice their lives in endless celebrations.

JERRY SIMPSON'S POLITICAL REVIVAL

The heavier Republican says: Advice from New Mexico indicates that Jerry Simpson (late populist member of congress from Medicine Lodge, Kansas) has again been overcome by political ambition, and will be a democratic candidate for delegate from the territory.

At one time the house of Simpson proved to be a landmark in the affairs of Kansas. This was when the dreadful croakings of Senator Puffer fell like music on the ears of farmers who had a run of hard luck and were inclined to blame existing political institutions for crop failures and mortgage foreclosures. It was then that attention was attracted to the man from Medicine Lodge who made the boast that his feet were never clad in loafers. The meekness of Simpson proved his making, and, homeless and unaffiliated, the knight of Medicine Lodge took his

...in Washington under the banner of populism.

But the Kansas farmers got a fresh start, times were good, populism waned, and Jerry Simpson moved to New Mexico and took to wearing bowlers. Ostensibly Jerry has been in the cattle business, but really he has been hiding his time for a political opportunity. Now he stands with both well socked feet on the St. Louis platform, and will go before the territorial convention as a democrat.

Unfortunately for Jerry's plans, however, democrats in New Mexico are longwinded. The popularity of President Roosevelt in the territory is overwhelming. In fact, the outlook has so discouraged Jerry's one democratic competitor, George P. Muey, that he has decided not to run, on the ground that a democrat cannot win. This leaves the field clear for Jerry, and it is to be hoped that no unforeseen circumstance will prevent his nomination. The campaign needs a few picturesque features, and Jerry's run will be sure to be long on picturesqueness, even if it is short of votes on election day.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE FLAG

The International Typographical Union, in annual convention in St. Louis, grappled with one of the most important questions that has ever confronted organized labor, says the Colorado Springs Telegraph, and decided it rightly, courageously and, it is to be hoped, finally. The question at issue was a proposed change in the laws governing the union which, had it been adopted, would have made membership in a state militia organization ground for expulsion from the union without hope of reinstatement. The proposition was debated fully and then voted down so decisively that it will be difficult to revive it, if, indeed, any effort to do so is made.

It is independence of action in an individual that makes leaders among men. The man who seizes every opportunity to perform a duty at the critical moment and learns afterward what the world thinks about it, sooner or later finds himself a leader among his fellows, and those who think as he does, but are not so prompt to act, constitute his following.

It is this same distinction that marks the International Typographical Union as one of the most powerful in the ranks of organized labor, and the present instance affords a forcible and gratifying illustration of the fact that it is unjust to judge all organized labor by the rash acts and unscrupulous methods of certain factions or members of certain unions. By its determination to stand behind its members in standing behind the flag the International Typographical Union has performed one of the greatest of its many services to the cause of labor.

If all other organizations would respect the wishes of the rank and file of their membership in the shaping of union policy as does this powerful organization there would be less misrepresentation of the rank and file by the acts and utterances of individuals temporarily in office, and the army of labor, from one end of the country to the other, would be found standing on the side of the flag through thick and thin instead of, as misrepresentation sometimes leads the popular mind to suppose, on the side of institutions that would dishonor it.

WHAT MUST BE DONE

During the last four years the boundary of Bernalillo county has been reduced until it is the smallest in area in the territory. Over three-fourths of the original territory is now embraced in the limits of McKinley and Sandoval counties. This has reduced the taxable valuation of the county almost one-half, but the salaries of county officials and expenses of the old county have not been reduced. The result is that the tax levy for county purposes is insufficient to meet expenses, and if something radical is not done bankruptcy is certain in the near future.

This is what must be done: Expenses must be radically reduced by the board of county commissioners. When the republican convention meets resolutions must be adopted pledging the delegation to the legislature to work and vote for every bill that cuts down the salaries of county officials and providing for the cheapest economy in county expenses.

The county of Bernalillo now consists mainly of the city of Albuquerque. The city pays nearly all the taxes, and this city should be a unit in demanding reduction of county expenses and lessening of taxation.

Massachusetts is gradually ridding itself of hoboes and vagrants by arresting them on sight and forcing them to work out their sentences for vagrancy on the state farms. In 1894-95 there were 301,244 vagrants cast treated in the state, costing the commonwealth \$41,809.

One of the largest oranges ever grown is exhibited in the California section of the Palace of Agriculture. It measures 18 inches around and weighs 2 1/2 pounds. It is of the seedless variety.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

...in Washington under the banner of populism.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Kansas City claims a population of 84,304.

There are only a few states in which the politicians will be obliged to work overtime during the present campaign.

The meat received into the Smithfield market every year for the feeding of London, exceeds 400,000 tons.

There are 5,147 national banks in the United States with authorized capital stock, aggregating \$758,000,000.

Some time since Gen. Kuroki was reported as looking for a fight. Just now the fight is looking for him.

Judge Parker is an excellent swimmer, but how will it be when he attempts to go against the current of Salt River?

No republican convention has ever found it necessary to revise its platform to comply with a telegram of instructions.

The Boston Range states the following solid fact: "It is joint stock or no stock. There is no question about that."

In the month of July sixty-two mining and metallurgical companies disbursed dividends to holders of stocks, the total reaching \$5,825,767.

Cuba is wondering whether she cannot get another war of that easy-toned money and is talking about losing another loan of 20 millions or so.

If the solid south were as greatly interested in granting independence to the negro as it is in granting it to the Filipino, there would be no solid south.

The sugar trust has again advanced the price of its product. The trust finds it necessary to prepare its treasury for contributions to the democratic campaign fund.

Senator Hard was defeated at the primaries at Los Angeles. The Los Angeles folk are not yet ready to invite unfriendly relations with Arizona and New Mexico.

A Pittsburgh man has been fined \$50 in Canada for catching fourteen muskies less than the law allowed. Still he will probably find it hard to get people to believe his fish stories.

The sentiment among Grand Army men who are assembling in Boston for the annual encampment seems to be in favor of selecting Denver for the encampment to be held in 1905.

The republican party makes no promise of what it is going to do on the money question, but points to what it has done and declares that, having started right, it is natural to keep right.

Great Britain the great free trade country is fighting for a protective tariff to overcome her business stagnation—the democratic party is fighting for free trade to overcome our business activity.

A Michigan paper figures out that the 10,000 people who registered for football games spent \$5,000,000 in so doing, and then asks, "Is football paying?" The answer is, "Is football paying the winners only?"

An area of more than three million acres was planted to potatoes last spring and the condition of the crop averages ninety per cent. The highest reported condition during the past five years for the whole country.

A Philadelphia the average of one hundred quotations of domestic wool, August 1, was 22.25 cents a pound, a slight advance as compared with 22.80 cents a month previous, and a large gain over the average of 21.91 a year ago.

The sum of \$125,000,705 has been expended in India on public irrigation works. The United States will probably disburse a much larger amount in the course of ten or fifteen years in providing the arid lands with water.

Four years ago we were told that it would take 100,000 men ten years to subdue the Philippines. Today there are but 15,000 soldiers in the islands, and tranquility prevails to a greater degree and over a larger area than at any time during Spanish rule.

An expected cotton crop of some 12,000,000 bales emphasizes the shortage of crude labor in the south. Commissioner of Immigration Sargent, who has returned to Washington from a tour of the cotton states, says a labor famine is imminent in portions of Mississippi.

The Las Vegas Optic says: "Jerry Simpson expects to run his campaign for congress on ridicule. Well, he may. He long ago made himself one of the ridiculous objects of the nation. He has achieved a notoriety that is founded wholly on the ridiculous."

It is estimated that there is an area of 203,200,000 acres of good cotton land in the United States. As the crop of 1903 came from only 23,000,000 acres, there seems no reason to believe that we shall be obliged to retain all the raw cotton we can produce for home consumption.

There is no better barometer of the country's business than the postal department. A net increase of 4 per cent, is shown in the statement of gross postal receipts for July as compared with July, 1903, at the 59 largest postoffices. The aggregate receipts at the 59 offices were \$1,575,044, a net increase of 197,814.

The St. Louis fair in every respect surpasses the Columbian exposition, which so startled the world by its magnitude. In the one point of area covered is fully twice as large. The exhibits, both foreign and domestic, are on a much greater scale, and the perfection of electrical science has made possible illuminative effects more beautiful than could be attained at Chicago, or even at the Buffalo fair.

Ever since the nomination of Horace Greely the democrats have failed to play straight politics. Their platform and their candidates have been out of joint. Persistent efforts to deceive the people have met with merited defeat, and unable to learn by experience they enter the present campaign, according to Bryan's own statement, with a candidate whose nomination was secured by crooked and indefensible methods.

DR
PRICE'S
cream
BAKING POWDER

Indispensable in making finest breads, biscuit and cakes. The greatest culinary help of modern times. Young housekeepers find the beginning of their success in cookery in its employment.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO.

NOTE—Imitation baking powders are lower in price, but they are usually made from alum and are injurious to health when taken in food.

RIO GRANDE UNDERFLOW

GOVERNMENT EXPERT SLICHTER IN EL PASO WITH DRILLS FOR THE WORK.

From the El Paso News.

Charles L. Slichter, of the United States Geological Survey, who has been expected to arrive in El Paso for several days to make the test of the underflow of the river at this point for the United States government, arrived this morning and at once took up the work he is to complete here.

The coming of Engineer Slichter to El Paso at this time is of great importance. He had already arranged for a full summer's work in the north, but when G. W. Newell, chief of the United States geological survey, decided to make a test of the underflow here, he assigned Mr. Slichter to the work. The task is not only to test the underflow of the river at this point, but also all the underflows in this vicinity, and it will, when finished, determine beyond a question, notably El Paso's supply of water for irrigation purposes, but will also settle the question of the supply of water for the citizens of El Paso.

The first work that will be taken up is the determination of the amount of water that is flowing underground at the pass between Juarez and Franklin mountains west of the city and then the work of determining the extent of the flow of water through the mesa will be taken up.

Mr. Slichter brings with him two diamond drill experts, and they will establish their station just this side of Courthouse, on the Santa Fe, where they will make the tests of the underflow of the river and determine the extent and quality of the water.

A test will also be made of the wells on the mesa and down the valley to determine where the mesa water goes to and its extent.

When seen at the Sheldon this afternoon by a representative of the Herald Mr. Slichter said:

"It is too early yet for me to give out any opinion as to the possibilities of this section, as I have only just arrived in the city and have had but little time to look over the situation. Just what work we may have to do in the test of the river will be decided upon after I have had a chance to investigate the conditions in the river bed, when I can determine whether I will have to sink several holes or only just a few to arrive accurately at the amount of the underflow."

"It seems to me the most important question for the city of El Paso is to get a sufficient supply of water off the city's needs as it grows. So we will, while here, make a test of the water supply on the mesa, of which I hear a great deal, and determine the direction of the flow and its extent. We take into the field with us a chemical outfit and determine the direction of the flow and the amount. At the time of making the tests of the wells on the mesa we will also put up permanent marks at the different points, to which we can refer five years from now if necessary and determine whether the supply is being depleted or not, which in itself is a very important matter for the future development of the city and one that the citizens of El Paso in developing their water supply cannot well afford to overlook."

"At this time I cannot say how long it will take us to complete our labors."

PRAISE FROM AN EXPERT.

Ferdinand W. Peck Says World's Fair Agricultural Displays Surpass All Previous Efforts.

Col. Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris exposition, World's Fair, is extravagant in his praise of the completeness and extent of the exposition. Especially was he surprised at the extensive displays in the Palace of Agriculture.

"No such representation of agricultural exhibits has ever been made in the world," said Col. Peck, in discussing what the Palace of Agriculture contained. "I have attended all that have been given in this country of the expositions of any importance in Europe, and the agricultural exhibits even in those where agriculture was made a specialty did not even approximate what may be seen in the Department of Agriculture here at the World's Fair. I recall on my two or three exhibits at the other expositions that I have attended that measured up to the average of the exhibits in the Palace of Agriculture. Here there are scores above the average."

"The foreign countries have contributed more largely to this branch of exposition work than ever before and their exhibits are of incalculable value in many ways. Whoever is interested in agricultural science in any way should see the World's Fair Agricultural exhibits—I do not believe any such valuable display will ever again be gotten together."

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

From Monday's Daily Citizen.
Mr. Naah, the electrician, has gone to Denver on business matters.

Charles Bow went to Las Vegas on the delayed train at noon today.

The Gentlemen's Driving association will meet tonight over Zeigler's cafe.

Mrs. P. H. Cline, of 211 Marquette avenue, has returned home from a visit to Kokomo, Ind.

Albertain Thos. Williamson returned Saturday night from an outing spent in the James mountains.

The cars for the Albuquerque electric street railway were shipped last Saturday from St. Louis.

Miss Lena Price of Socorro is a guest of her sister, Mrs. L. B. Stern of 516 West Copper avenue.

Mrs. John Ford and children left today on delayed No. 2 for Kansas City, where they will visit friends.

Mrs. John Borradaile and sister, Mrs. Joe Pratt, returned Saturday from a few days visit at Las Vegas.

Colonel R. E. Twitwell, president of the Gallinas Park association of Las Vegas, is registered at the Alvarado.

Regular Review of Alamo High No. 1, L. O. T. M., at Odd Fellows' hall, Tuesday afternoon, August 16, at 2:30 sharp.

Mrs. Antonio Chavez of 364 Nicholas avenue returned last night from a visit to her brother at Texline, Texas.

C. P. Harsh, of Union City, Pa., a friend of C. P. Myers, is in the city.

Blood Troubles

Bad blood is the source of numerous aches and pains and the cause of nearly all stubborn, long-continued diseases. When the blood gets out of order, disease germs and poisons of various kinds find their way into the circulation and some serious trouble is the result. Rheumatism, Malaria, Old Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula, Acanthosis, and many pustular or scaly skin eruptions, like Eczema, Salt Rheum and Tetter, have their beginning in bad blood, and only a remedy that enters into the circulation and destroys the germs and poisons, can have any permanent good effect upon a disease of this character.

You can't check a blood disease by any external treatment; the sores and eruptions of some internal disorder that cannot be any manifestations or symptoms of the disease from the outside. S. S. S. antiseptic and purifies the blood, cleanses and enriches the blood, and builds up at the same time the general health. S. S. S. invigorates all the organs and parts of the system to greater activity, and strong nerves and renewed health is the result. If you have any blood trouble, write us, (No charge for medical advice.)

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

LETTER LIST

Remarking in the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., August 15, 1904.
Persons calling for or sending for these letters please state where they have been receiving mail, also mention date of advertising.

Free delivery of letters at the residence of addressee may be secured by observing the following rules:
Direct letters plainly to street number.
Give writer's name, and request answer to be directed accordingly.
Advertisement matter is previously held one week awaiting delivery.
Advertisement matter is held two weeks before it goes to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.

Ladies' List.

Bush Mattie
Harrison Jackson J. W. H.
Candelaria Alicia
Law Jack
Candelaria Piedad
Landon
Carmel Emma
Ottis Beatrice
Foyar
Gomer Jessie (2)
Pudloff Freda
Gorman Ella
Romero Martina
Green, Ernestine
Romero, Maria
and Ethel
Sassano de
Bushman Mary
Graham Hugh
Stoveran
Gutierrez Offinla
Thomas A. R.
Graham Ella
Turieta Polona
Jaramillo, Ignacia
Turieta Luisa
Ita G.
Widener Mildred

Men's List.

Adams P. H. 2
Montfort E.
Alvarado Juan
Martinez Juan
Archuleta Porfirio
McClure John
Buen Huanita
Mitchell Roy
Blackburn N. L.
Meely Van Z.
Chadwick Alberto
Nagel Henry
Clifford J. H.
Neuman L. E.
Chavez Frederick
Noan F. C.
F.
Noan M. J.
Conroy Edward
Payne Bernie Z.
Chavez John N.
Piner C. E.
Chavis Ramon
Parkey Chas.
Chavis, Myrtice
Pace J. C.
Crawe Walter
Parron J. J.
Davis Michael V.
Douglas Capid
Elder Ed.
Palmer Paul M.
Frederick Duri
Pennell S. W.
Galsburg Alfredo
Reuter Nellie
Gance J. W.
Russell J. R.
Garcia J. J.
Roid Jos.
Gatherie J. F.
Russell Ed.
Gallagher Joan C.
Scholten Carl
Gance J. W.
Stevens Edwin
Griego Louis
Sanchez Eduardo
Huntman W. F.
Stein Jno.
Hadley H. J.
Sandoval M.
Hensen Joe
Shewman Omar C.
Hogin Francisco
Schafer Frank
Johns Emmitt
Schulze I. H.
Kestler Edward
Schmidt Charles
Lester F.
Silveto H. L.
Krohn Henry W.
Taylor Eppa
Lee Thos. H.
Tapia Demetrio
Lowe John H.
Thomas C. F.
McKinstry Peter
Wooley R.
McFarland Burton
Washington
Miller Yon
Yarnell Joseph
Manavichelsky Mrs. Yllino Selvariano
R. W. HOPKINS,
Postmaster.

NEW WORLD'S FAIR TICKET.

Persons Desiring to Present Admissions to Friends or Employees May Procure Special Coupons That are Good Any Day.

For the convenience of individuals and firms who desire to distribute complimentary World's Fair tickets to their friends and employees, the Department of Admissions has placed on sale an admission coupon which will be honored at the pay gate on any day that the exposition is open to the public.

The ticket has a blank stub attached, upon which the name of the donor may be written. They are sold at 5 cents each, the regular price of an adult's admission, and may be procured in any quantities. Although they have been on sale but a few days, orders have been received for large numbers, the big firms of St. Louis taking advantage of the opportunity to give their employees a day at the World's Fair.

The large number of individual orders which have been received by the Admissions Department indicates that many persons have hit upon the plan to present their friends with admissions to the World's Fair.

A native orchestra is an attraction in the Virayon village on the Philippine reservation at the World's Fair. It is composed of 16 pieces, under the leadership of Juan de Luna.

OUR DEAD MEN-AT-ARMS.

Facing the adamantine bars That marks the awful Fates, Reeling fearless for the stars, Daring the Destiny that waits.

In native clime they splendid sleep, A Nation's fallen braves; The elements proud vigils keep Around their lonely graves.

The eternal winds and dirges sing, Wild waves broad-reefing play, And immortal bloom in spring Above their hallowed clay.

Tho' not for them the victor's wreath, Nor crimsoned spoils of wars; They won the acclaim of all who breathe, The honor of their scars.

Useless our trampled bronzes lift Tall shafts against the sky; A people's love their fondest gift, The patriot's grief their sigh.

Misty Motherland, cease thy tears, Mourn no more thy vanished sons! Adown the cycles of the years Their valiant history runs.

What need of sculptured marble's part, Or bell's lamenting knell; Forever enshrined in thy great heart, Time is their sentinel.

Time is their sentinel, Time is their sentinel, No cannon's minute boom, A deathless fame wraps the air, Where glory guards their tomb.

—Winfield Jones.